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Death Of Prominent Resident—Back Page

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Painful Incident

THE calculated shooting down of an unarmed Swedish Catalina plane by Soviet jet fighters over the Baltic Sea serves only to add tension to an already taut international atmosphere. The whole affair has yet to be fully explained. The facts, according to the Swedish Government, are that two Catalinas were sent out as "mercy missions" to search for another Swedish aircraft reported lost in the Baltic a week ago. The Catalinas were unarmed and at no time were nearer than 15 miles of Soviet territory. One of the planes was attacked without warning and shot down into the sea. The Russian version is that the Catalina in question flew over Russian territory, refused to reply to challenging signals, opened fire on Soviet jet fighters which shot down the plane in self-defence. The Russian story is a hard one to swallow, and cannot, in fact, carry any weight. Everything points to the attack on the Catalina being premeditated and deliberate, and the question naturally arises, did the Swedish DC-3, missing since Friday last, meet with a similar fate? If investigations eventually prove that such was the case, grave repercussions can hardly be avoided.

BROUGHT into jeopardy by the Catalina incident is the traditional "neutral" relations which have long existed between Sweden and Russia. The Soviet act clearly is designed to be provocative. Possibly the Kremlin desires to test Swedish reactions for the purpose of deciding whether the country is content to remain "neutral" under any circumstances. The Swedes, however, are not a nation easily intimidated, any more than the Danes, who have quickly intimated their feelings about the incident by ordering their air force and navy to shoot without further order if attacked either within their own territory or in international areas. It will be the fervent desire of everyone that no new international crisis will arise from the despicable action of the Russian jet fighters; nevertheless, the incident cannot but impair relations between Sweden and Russia, and for that matter Russia's relations with the rest of the Scandinavian countries.

Criticism Justified

IT is very doubtful whether Lord Alexander really meant what he is reported to have said that criticism of the situation in Korea is "absolutely unjustified," and it will be very surprising if he reports in those terms to Mr Churchill after he has returned home. In any event, there has been little or no criticism of the manner in which the United Nations Command has conducted the war in Korea. But critical minds have recently been disturbed by the incidents at Kojima Island, which many feel should and could have been avoided by proper action being taken earlier, and by Dr Syngman Rhee's political machinations. The Kojima Island problem appears to have been resolved, but it is still impossible to view what is going on in Pusan with anything but alarm. The virtually secret trial of seven South Korean National Assemblymen is but another manifestation of Dr Rhee's intolerance for the democratic way of life. His behaviour and his attitude are intolerable and, undoubtedly, are deplored as much by Lord Alexander as by anyone else.

BRITAIN AND KOREA TRUCE TALKS

Reported To Have Abandoned Claim To Participation

London, June 19. Britain has abandoned plans for participation in the Panmunjom armistice negotiations and will not ask for the inclusion of a British representative in the United Nations delegation, authoritative sources said today.

Britain also no longer contemplates urging stronger British representation in the higher councils of the United Nations Command in Korea, the sources said.

This development followed the receipt here of recommendations from the Defence Minister, Field-Marshal Earl Alexander, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, after their on-the-spot investigations in Korea.

But the British Government will press the South Korean President, Dr Syngman Rhee, for a modification of his attitude towards his Opposition and will continue consultations with the United States on joint measures for an early revision of his policy, according to informants.

Lord Alexander's reports are said to have greatly relieved anxiety here over the handling of United Nations affairs in the Korean theatre, including the prisoner of war incident in the camp at Kojima.

The reports have emphasised, it is said, the efficient and adequate handling of the issues involved and stated that the local authorities in their present set-up are sufficiently equipped to handle the military and political situation.

Lord Alexander's report is expected, when published here, to ease the pressure from public opinion which had been strong prior to the Defence Minister's mission.

POSSIBLE RESULT Among the reasons for Britain's decision against insistence on participation in the Panmunjom talks is also the consideration that it might have led the Communists to believe in the existence of a split in the Western camp and to prolong the discussions.

This is understood to have been the American view from the start. Nevertheless, there remain differences between Britain and the United States on the principles of the Korean question in general, a source said. Those differences will be the foremost topic of conversation in the discussions between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, when they meet in London next week. The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, has been invited to join in these talks.

Mr Eden told the House of Commons yesterday that "delicate" discussions were in progress in Washington at the present time.

British sources claimed today that Britain has prepared to the United States the immediate screening of those prisoners of war who have hitherto refused to be repatriated to North Korea and China.—United Press.

Amazing Escape

Frankfurt, June 19. Little Deborah Phillips, 2½, leaped too far over a third-story balcony today and plummeted to the ground.

Her mother, a US officer's wife, rushed downstairs to find her daughter lying motionless. Doctors assessed Deborah's injuries: minor bruises and scratches.—Associated Press.

Carrying A-Bomb



The British aircraft-carrier, HMS Campania, which has gone to Australia in connection with the British atomic bomb test, docks at Portsmouth with members of the crew lining the flight deck. The carrier, used as a floating showroom during the Festival of Britain last year, spent a week at the Portsmouth dockyard.—London Express.

"Shoot If Attacked" Order To Swedish Navy & Air Force

Stockholm, June 19. The Swedish Navy and Air Force will shoot if attacked over the Baltic, a Defence staff spokesman warned today.

He said, "Under peace-time regulations, Swedish warships or military aircraft which in international waters are subjected to an act of violence—for example, bombing or different forms of gunfire—made with an obviously hostile intent by foreign military aircraft, will defend themselves by force of arms."

"During the search for the shot down Catalina plane last Monday, the unarmoured search planes were protected by special fighter escorts which had the same right to open fire in the event of an attack on any Swedish aircraft," he added.

"Those Air Force detachments which took part in the search for the missing Catalina and Dakota planes interrupted their activities on Monday afternoon and their staff was given the necessary rest," the spokesman continued. "Otherwise, no restrictions whatsoever have been made on the activities of the Air Force which, as before, include exercises over the Baltic."

Meanwhile, Police scientists in Stockholm today subjected a salvaged lifeboat to elaborate technical and chemical tests to determine whether the Swedish Air Force Dakota to which it belonged was shot down.

Steel Strike Situation Serious

Washington, June 19. President Harry S. Truman said today that the United States steel strike was causing a very serious situation and might soon affect the whole industry of the nation.

President Truman who was speaking at his weekly press conference, added that he had not yet decided what would be the next step in his efforts to bring about a resumption of the American steel production.

GUERILLAS KILL 5 BRITISH SOLDIERS

Malaya Jungle Ambush

Singapore, June 19. British soldiers scoured the Malayan jungle tonight pursuing a gang who had ambushed and killed five soldiers of the Manchester Regiment. Four soldiers were wounded in the ambush, two of them seriously.

The soldiers, all of the Manchester's, were on patrol and were investigating the burning of an unoccupied house on a rubber estate in the Cameron Highlands of Malaya when they were attacked by about 40 guerillas.

Two Chinese civilians and one Malay police inspector were also killed and one Chinese was wounded.

Communist guerillas have lost 4,816 killed, surrendered or captured since the Malayan Emergency was declared four years ago, a government statement said tonight.

The statement said that 1,439 of government security forces, including soldiers, were killed during the same period.

Known wounded among the Communists in that time were 1,643, and security forces suffered 2,220 wounded, it said. Total Communist losses break down into 3,149 killed, 732 surrendered and 918 captured, the statement said.—Reuters.

STILL SERIOUS

London, June 19. General Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner in Malaya, warned today that the fight against Communist-led terrorists there was still serious and no early settlement could be expected.

Gen. Templer told a Press conference that the progress made in Malaya during the last six months gave a cause for "confidence but not complacency." He said, "I can promise you no speedy solution, although there is no doubt whatever that the terrorist aimed gangs will be ultimately eliminated."

Visiting Britain for talks with Mr Winston Churchill and the

Destructive Storms

Vienna, June 19. Extensive damage was reported today to have been caused to crops and fruit trees by storms which struck many parts of Austria yesterday after a day of intense heat.

A 12-year-old girl was struck by lightning in a kitchen and killed at Plessberg, in lower Austria.

Three other members of the same family were thrown to the ground and injured.

A freak storm struck Sitzenberg, about 18 miles south of Vienna. During a whirlwind roofs were torn off from many houses and tiles carried into the air fell far away. A path 150 feet wide and 600 feet long was torn through a forest. Trees were torn up by the roots.—Reuters.

Train Derailed: Seven Killed

Rangoon, June 19. Karen rebels derailed a passenger train 80 miles north of Rangoon, killing seven people and injuring eleven others, two seriously, it was reported here tonight.

About 50 armed rebels attacked the train and looted passengers' belongings. Railway squads were rushed to the scene to restore the line.—Reuters.

JAPANESE MINE DISASTER

Tokyo, June 19. Nine men are believed to have drowned and one body has been recovered from a submarine mine which flooded about 300 miles north of Tokyo, mine officials reported here today.

Boat Sinks: Loss Of Life Feared

London, June 19. The Spanish trawler Mary Rosa, 188 tons, sank last night at fishing grounds off south-west Ireland. Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence reported today.

Three of the trawler's crew were feared dead and four were badly burned when the ship's boiler exploded.

The Mary Rosa's sister ship, the Mary Blanca, had put into Castletown today, a message received by Lloyd's said.

Lloyd's Register shows that the Mary Rosa and the Mary Blanca are both registered in Spain and that both are owned by Enrique Lorenzo and Cia of Vigo.—Reuters.

Vietnam To Increase Its Army

Saigon, June 19. Vietnam will have another two fighting divisions in the Indo-China war by the end of the year because of increased United States military aid, the Vietnam President, Nguyen Van Thum, said today in a Reuters interview.

America in a communique issued in Washington last night, promised to increase its aid to Indo-China, within the limitations set by Congress.

Welcoming the Washington decision, President Nguyen Van Thum said that the aid would enable the war against the Communist-led Vietnamese to be waged more effectively.

Vietnam would now be able to recall 45,000 trained Army reservists who had been put into reserve last year because of insufficient equipment, the President said.

The present strength of the permanent Vietnamese Army was 39,000 men with further 65,000 auxiliary troops, he said. Of the regulars only four divisions (48,000 men) were equipped for active fighting.

He believed that the American decision was sound "because the National Army, as opposed to the French Army, will have fuller support from the population."

He added, "And when the Vietnamese is fighting a national, rather than a French army, it will have lost its main propaganda line in independence."—Reuters.

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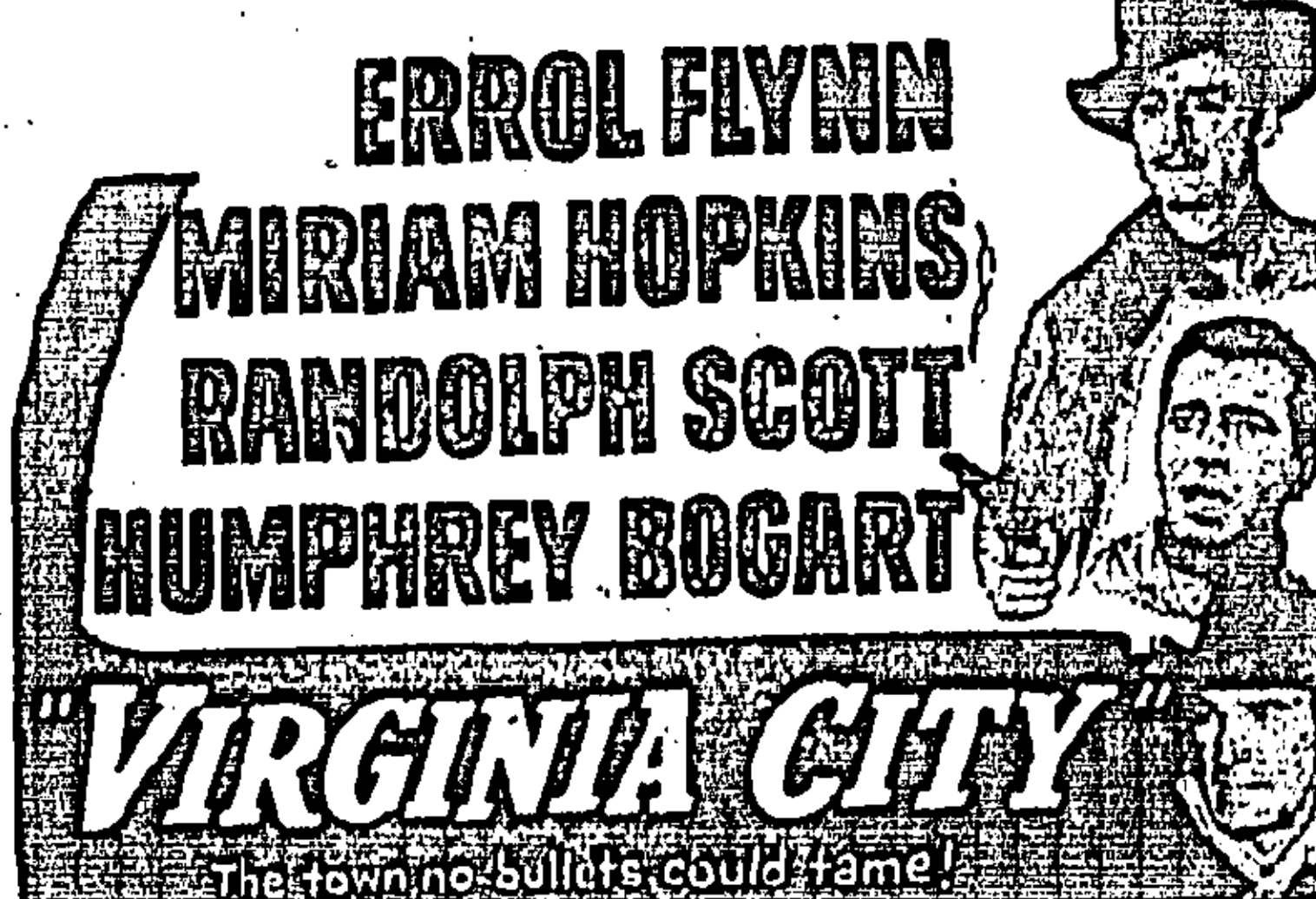
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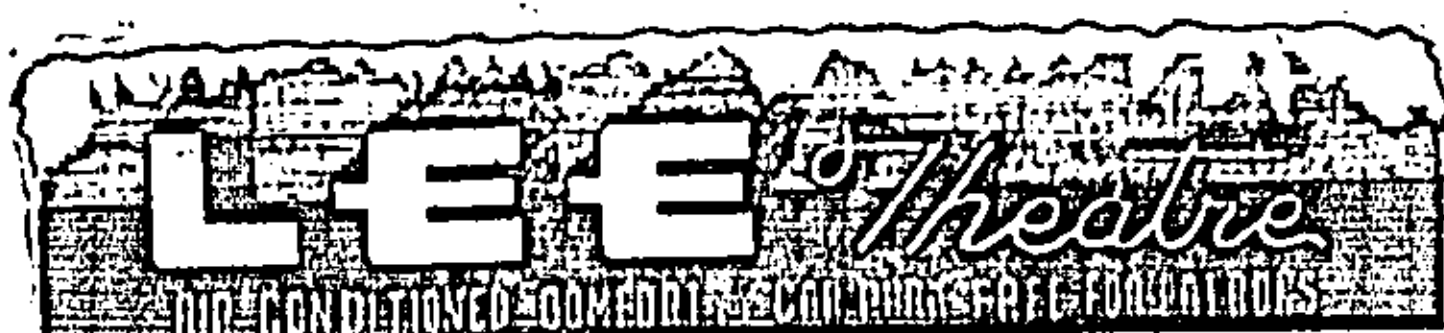
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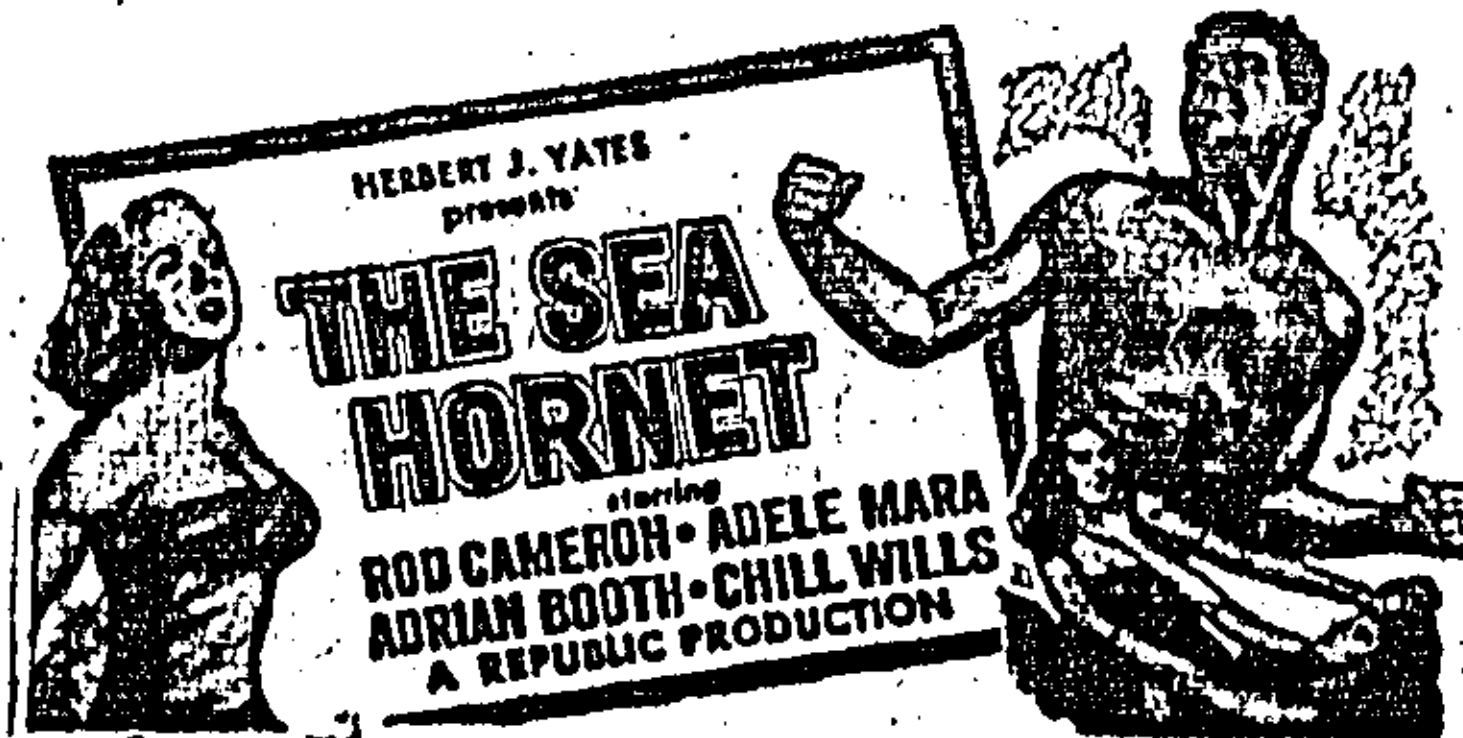


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Schuman Outlines French Reform Scheme For Tunisia

Peking Buying Up Rubber

Colombo, June 19.
With China buying all available sheet rubber in Ceylon at prices well above current world prices, there have been no sales to Britain and the United States during the past month, according to Colombo rubber brokers.
The brokers believe that the prices will decline once the 2,000-ton Polish ship Jednosc Robotnicza leaves here with Ceylon's seventh rubber shipment to China. They contend that China is unlikely to send another ship for some months—Reuter.

CHURCHILL GIVES HIS BLESSING

London, June 19.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, today gave his personal blessing to commercially sponsored television.

Labour quarters bitterly opposed any breach of the British Broadcasting Corporation's monopoly and in the House of Commons Mr. Herbert Morrison, deputy Opposition leader, urged him to drop the proposal.

Mr. Churchill retorted, "I must say that the longer I have studied this matter and watched its development in the last few months, the more convinced I am that the present complete monopoly should not continue."

Mr. Churchill's statement was received with Conservative cheers.

In announcing its plans for the future of the BBC, whose charter has come up for renewal, the Government proposed that the present monopoly of sound radio should continue but that the BBC should face competition from commercial television when the arms programme slackens enough to free the necessary equipment.—Reuter.

Italian Oil Contract With Persia

Tehran, June 19.
An Italian company has concluded a contract with the Iranian National Oil Company for the purchase of 80,000,000 tons of crude oil to be spread over 15 years.

The Italian company, the Consortium Carboni di Genova, signed the contract on June 17.

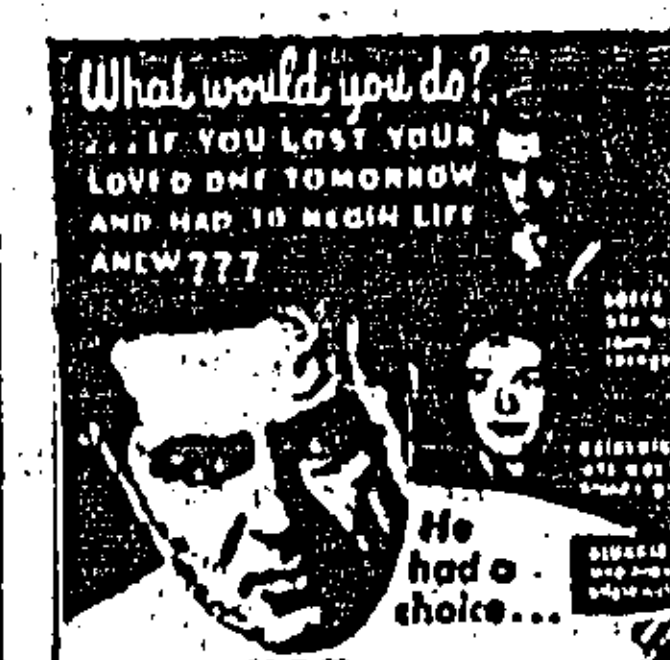
It was the twenty-first contract between the Iranian National Oil Company and foreign companies.

Only one firm has so far sent a tanker—the Rose Mary—to load oil.

Other contracts have had to be cancelled because the purchasers did not open credits within the agreed period of 45 days and had sent no tanker within 60 days.—France-Press.

STAR

TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



- 21. S THE FOUNTAINHEAD.
- 22. S The Tale of Hoffmann
- 23. M Valentine
- 24. T Moonlight
- 25. W The Magic Box
- 26. S Monsieur Beaucaire
- 27. F The Daily Sisters.

Paris, June 19.
The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, today outlined in the National Assembly a plan for constitutional reforms in Tunisia which will be submitted directly to the Bey of Tunis and the Tunisian Government.

He said the former French proposals for a joint Franco-Tunisian Commission to consider constitutional reforms had been abandoned because of personal difficulties and the unfavourable atmosphere in Tunisia.

The new plan, he said, consisted of measures which the French Government wanted to see put into effect in the shortest possible time. It was "a first phase on the path of reform."

M. Schuman said the reform plan must "take account both of French presence in Tunisia and of the legitimate aspirations of Tunisians."

It contained five points:

1. There must be no tampering with the treaty establishing the French Protectorate over Tunisia. This meant France would remain in charge of Tunisian defence, internal security, foreign affairs and diplomatic justice so far as it concerned French people and others covered by the system of capitulations, and also finance, subject to certain particular arrangements.

2. The French Government recognised the ultimate aim must be an all-Tunisian government for Tunisia. In the first phase, however, there would be no change in the present system of a half Tunisian, half French Government. Tunisian Ministers will continue to be Prime Minister, Minister of State (in control of local affairs), Ministers of Justice, Health, Agriculture, Commerce and Labour. Other departments including finance, public works and the post office, will continue to be under French directors. Each French head of a department will in future have a Tunisian deputy director.

IN FULL CHARGE

Tunisian Ministers will in future have full charge of their departments, except that

the French Secretary-General of the Tunisian Government will have to approve decisions affecting the civil service and the Tunisian reconstruction plan.

3. An administrative tribunal will be set up before which all administrative acts of the different Ministries (but not the Bey's decrees) may be challenged.

4. It will consist of four Tunisian and four French members, with a French chairman, and there will be an appeal commission in Paris, of three Frenchmen and three Tunisians, with a high French civil servant as chairman.

5. Tunisians will have free access to civil posts and priority over Frenchmen with equal qualifications, subject to reservation of certain posts for Frenchmen, and ability to pass competitive examinations.

6. Legislation.—The French Government recalls that legislative power in Tunisia belongs to the Bey, but proposes two consultative assemblies:

(a) An all-Tunisian consultative assembly of 30 members, to be nominated by the Bey, at any rate in the first phase of the reforms.

(b) A joint Franco-Tunisian Council to discuss the budget. This would consist of equal numbers of Frenchmen and Tunisians.

The Government also proposes elected municipal and district assemblies. (At present only the city of Tunis has an elected municipality.)

In big cities, where French people are numerous, the town councils would be half Tunisian, half French. In small places where there are few or no French settlers, all-Tunisian councils are proposed.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 19.
Delegates to the first international bullfighting congress in history here unanimously agreed that people under 18 should now be allowed to attend the sport.

They also adopted a resolution recommending "severe measures" for anyone fling down or blunting a bull's horns.

A further resolution recommended a reversion to the use of "fire darts," small gun-powder darts made to infuriate a quiet bull by exploding like a cracker when pricked into his neck.

Fire darts also indicate "disgrace" for the breeder of a bull which is too tame.

Spain, France, Portugal and several South American countries were represented at the Congress.

Speeches described bullfighting as "the most artistic and admirable show in the world, combining aesthetics and valour."—Reuter.

NEW PRISON IN EAST BERLIN

Berlin, June 19.
East Berlin workers sworn to secrecy today started constructing a new prison ordered by the Communist Gestapo chief, Wilhelm Zaisser.

On a site next to the four-story yellow-brick Soviet Secret Police headquarters, the new prison will have 300 underground cells and interrogation chambers designed by Zaisser himself.

Red Soldiers Ordered To Make Friends

Berlin, June 19.
Russian soldiers in Germany are being told on their forces' Radio Network to "make friends with the Germans." Until now fraternisation with Germans and all forms of friendship with the Germans have been punished with Siberia sentences.

The switch-over is in line with the new Kremlin demand for an East German Wehrmacht.

Previously the Soviet soldiers were told they could not mix with the Germans "because they are Nazis." But the new line in radio talks to the troops is "The Germans are now the friends of the peace-loving Soviet Union and the British and Americans are its enemies. Your job in Germany is to be ready to deal with them."—London Express Service.

Flies Across Atlantic In Tiny Plane

Stavanger, June 19.
Max Conrad, song-writing American pilot and father of ten children, touched down safely here at 1455 GMT today in his tiny Piper Cub plane—the smallest plane ever to cross the North Atlantic.

Conrad set out from his home in Minneapolis a week ago on his goodwill flight to Scandinavia and reached Northern Scotland earlier today on the last hop of his flight.

Conrad stopped smilingly out of his Piper Cub with his mascot, a Mickey Mouse doll which, he said, had been his navigator from Stormov, in the Hebrides.

"I am not tired and the weather was better than I expected, but perhaps a bit rough," Conrad said as he was handed flowers by the Mayor, Stavanger, Mr. Magnus Rasmussen, Deputy Mayor, Ragnvald Rasmussen and the Scandinavian Airlines Public Relations Director, Mr. D. Medboe.

A big crowd welcomed him at the airfield.

Conrad will spend the night at the Sola Hotel before taking off on the last lap of his journey to Oslo on Friday.—Reuter.

ROXY & BROADWAY

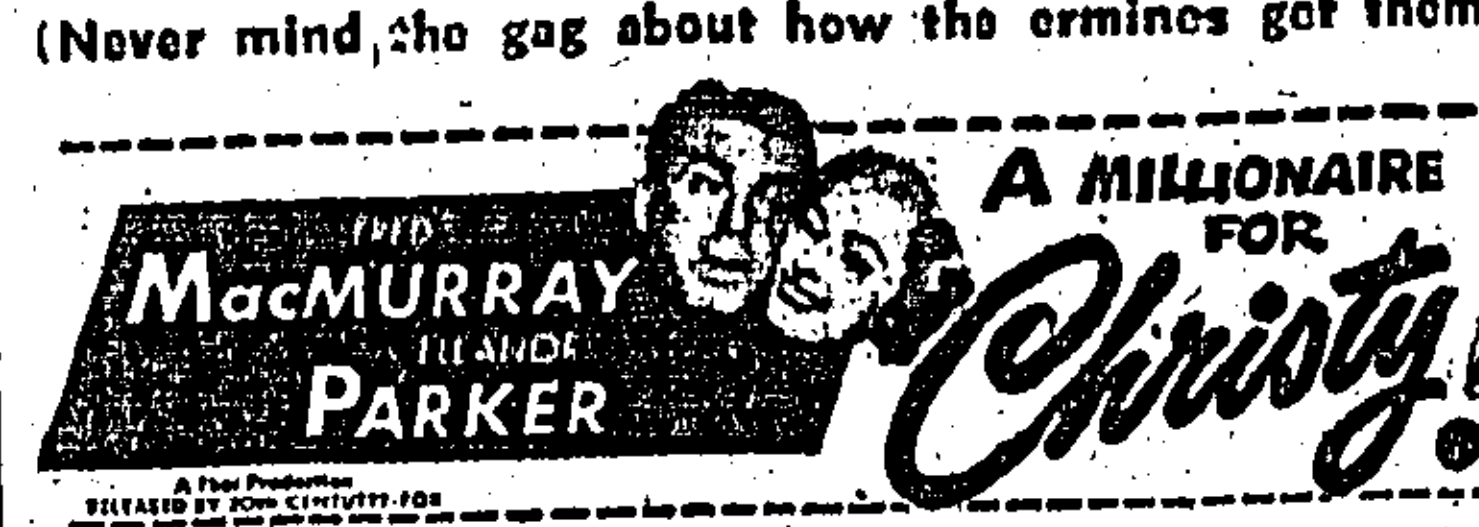
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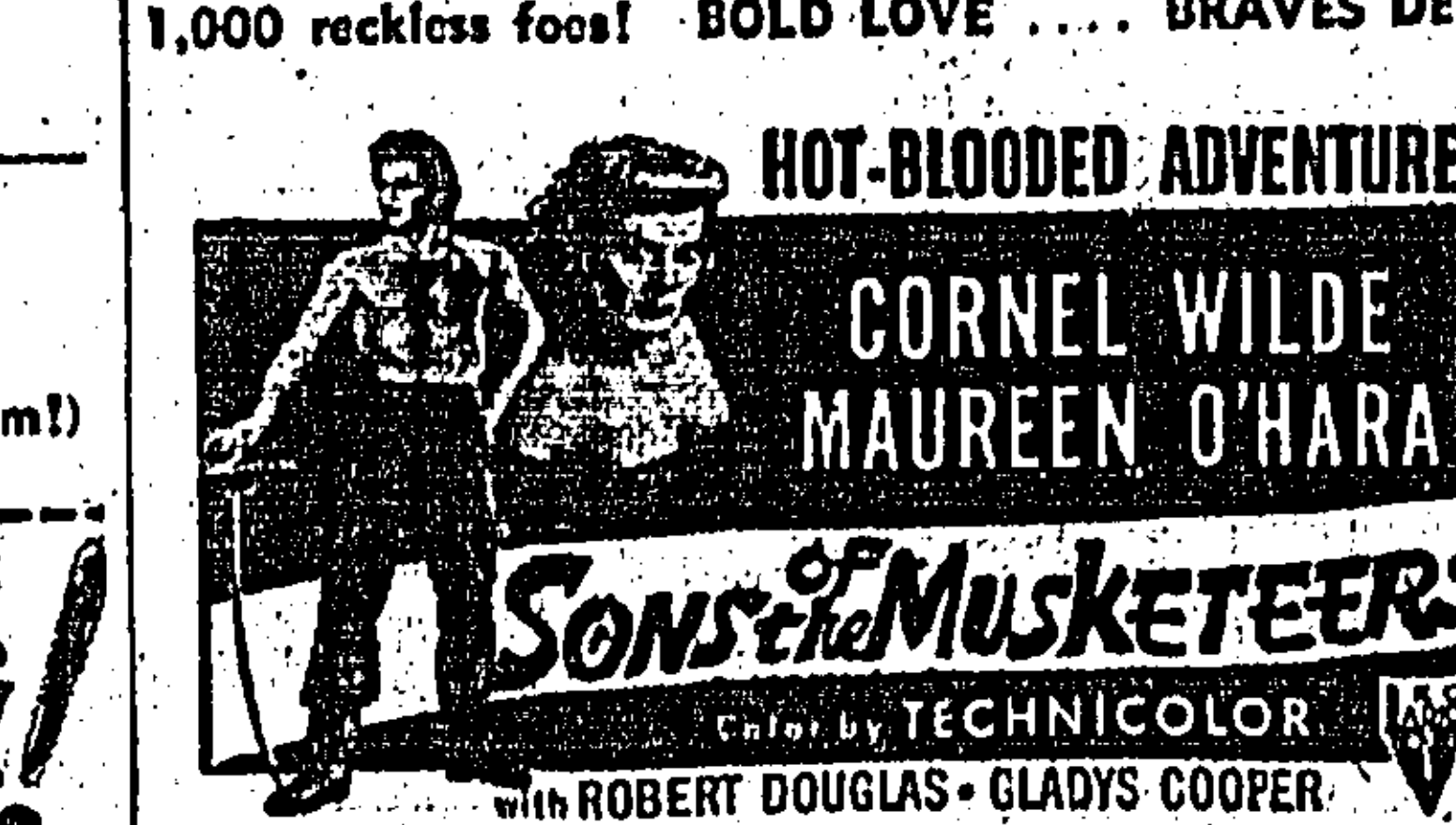
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In all cases of eye trouble your eyes should be thoroughly tested to decide if your case is one which calls for the use of glasses or not.

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Middle East Defence Main Topic Of London Talks

Blind Man Gives Himself Up

Paris, June 19.
A former Vichy Government official and well-known pro-war politician, Georges Scapini, gave himself up today to the French judicial authorities after an eight-year stay in Switzerland where he had fled following the liberation of France.

He was described as a French prisoner-of-war in Germany. He had been sentenced in absentia to five years' hard labour by a French Court in 1949.

Scapini, a blind veteran of World War I, was left today in provisional liberty pending further examination of his case, France-Press.

Jordan's Premier To See Talal

Amman, June 19.
The Jordan Prime Minister, Tewfik Abu el-Hud, plans to fly to Switzerland and visit the King Talal within the next few days, a Government spokesman said today.

The spokesman would not give any reason for the visit.

The Prime Minister's decision to see the King personally comes within four days of the flight to Switzerland of the Reconstitution Minister, Anstas Bey Hananiya, who was reported to have carried a message from the Prime Minister to urge King Talal to enter a Swiss sanatorium for treatment or return to Jordan and undergo treatment here.

The Minister failed to persuade the King either way, and the Prime Minister has now decided to intervene personally and make one last attempt to get the 40-year-old Sovereign to place himself in the hands of doctors, according to usually reliable sources.

Meanwhile the Iraqi Prime Minister, Nuri al-Said, has arrived at Lausanne and booked into the same hotel as King Talal. He refused to make a statement about his visit, though it is believed he hopes to see the King to try and convince him that he should undergo treatment for his mental condition.—Reuter.

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Middle East defence within the framework of Western global strategy will be the sole topic of talks here tomorrow between Britain's Middle East envoys and the Chiefs of Staff.

The diplomats began a series of conferences here today when the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, gave them an assessment of the situation in the Middle East as seen from London.

General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, who is now in Britain, is expected to attend tomorrow's session.

Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, is expected to tell the assembled diplomats that no definitive steps for putting into effect Allied plans for a Middle East Command can be taken until the military chiefs know whether or not the Suez Canal base will be at their disposal.

This depends on the outcome of Britain's negotiations with Egypt for a revision of the 1936 Treaty.

Admiral McGrigor will brief the envoys on the Western plan to set up a regional planning group for the area pending the establishment of a Middle East Command.

The British envoys are expected to give the Chiefs of

Staff their assessment of the defence ability, in case of an attack, of the nations to which they are accredited.

Discussion will range from the extent to which the Arab States are weakened militarily by preoccupations with Arab-Israeli tension to the unsatisfied demands of the Middle East States for modern arms and equipment.

The military aspect of the present talks was initiated today with an address on Western defence plans by Sir Pearson Dixon, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

PLANNER EXPLAINS

Earlier, Sir Edwin Plowden, chief Government planner and one of NATO's Three Wise Men, addressed the meeting on Britain's economic position.

He explained how the nation's acute balance of payments problem, aggravated by the cutting off of Persian oil supplies, made it impossible for her to extend her commitments in financial aid to the Middle East States.

Attending the four-day conference are the heads of Britain's diplomatic missions to Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Israel, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan and the Persian Gulf.

The chief of Britain's Middle East Office, her delegate to the United Nations' World and Relief Agency and Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, are also attending.—Reuter.

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Sultan's Gift To Queen

London, June 19.
The 50-year-old Sultan of Brunei, who is on a two-month visit to this country from his home in Borneo, had an audience with the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday. He brought a pair of silver rose-bowls as a present for her.

For Prince Philip he brought a silver ink stand; for the Queen mother, silver candlesticks; and for Princess Margaret and Queen Mary, "gold sarongs" woven by his wife. — London Express Service.

REPLY BY RUSSIANS REJECTED

Vienna, June 19.
The United States authorities here today rejected a "disappointing" Soviet reply last Tuesday to their protest against the "buzzing" of an American aircraft.

The U.S. authorities protested against the possibility of Soviet jet fighters of an American plane carrying the U.S. High Commissioner, Mr. Walter Donnelly, from Vienna to the American zone Tullu air base on June 4.

The Soviet reply of June 12 admitted the possibility of Soviet jet fighters' presence in the air corridor linking Vienna with the American zone but ascribed any possible incident to the failure of the Americans to notify the Russians of the flight through the Russian zone.

The Acting U.S. High Commissioner, Mr. Walter Donnelly, in his note to the Soviet High Commissioner, today reminded the Russians that existing agreements provided the United States authorities with free and unhindered access to the Tullu base but made no provision for prior announcements of traffic.

"I must express my disappointment that General Kravskiy in his letter of June 12 has seen fit to impugn the statement by Ambassador Donnelly and the American pilot that the markings of the Soviet planes were visible," Mr. Donnelly wrote.—Reuter.

OPERATION ON CROWN PRINCE

Stockholm, June 19.
Sweden's 36-year-old Crown Prince, Carl Gustaf, was operated on today for acute appendicitis. Afterwards, he was reported to be progressing favourably.

He was taken ill while staying with his mother at his summer home on the Baltic Island of Oland, which was left to him by his great-grandfather, the late King Gustaf the Fifth.

He was operated on at Borgholm Hospital at Oland by Dr. Erik Norup, former Royal Physician to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.—Reuter.

Swedish Red MPs Want To Testify In Treason Case

Stockholm, June 19.
Two Swedish Communist members of Parliament today asked to be heard by the Stockholm court trying seven other Communists for spying for Russia.

Helmer Persson, a member of the Upper House, and Helmer Holmberg, a member of the Lower House, made the request by telegram after they had been mentioned in court by a 19-year-old student witness, Jan Lodin.

Lodin said that the leader of the seven accused, Foliot Enbom, who has confessed to 10 years' spying for Russia, first confessed to him orally and then in an unsigned letter. Lodin took the letter to the Police.

Persson and Holmberg were two of three Communists that Lodin suggested had "something to do with Enbom's espionage according to what Enbom confessed to me."

The third Communist he mentioned was Knut Olsson, a Stockholm Town Councillor. Lodin said that Enbom told him that Olsson had tried to persuade him (Enbom) to undertake illegal work for the Russians.

Enbom also told him that Holmberg had helped him and that Persson had "been asked" to help him.

Lodin later said that Enbom told him that he had tried to obtain a radio telegraphist for Persson.

At first Lodin did not name Persson and Holmberg but only

referred to them as "Communists." When asked to name them, he hesitated and asked whether he had any legal obligation to do so.

The Judge told him that he could decide for himself.

Lodin hesitated again and then named the two men.

"A KIND MAN"

Asked later by the Prosecution whether Lodin's evidence was correct about Knut Olsson, Enbom replied: "It is not exactly right but his evidence is right in all its essentials."

Enbom said that Lodin's evidence about what he (Enbom) had said about Helmer Holmberg was not correct.

"It must have been a misunderstanding on Lodin's part of what I said about Helmer Holmberg," Enbom said. "I said that Holmberg was a kind and considerate and good to work with."

The trial opened in secret and was later continued behind closed doors.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WARNS ICELAND IN FISHERIES CASE

London, June 19.
Britain, in a new note, has warned Iceland that she retains the right to claim compensation for any interference with British fishing vessels resulting from the recent extension in Iceland's territorial waters.

The note was delivered in Reykjavik yesterday.

The note reiterates the British view that the extension of Iceland's territorial waters is not in accordance with international law.

It rejects the arguments put forward by Iceland in a note to Britain of May 12 in justification of the new territorial limits and points out that Holland and Belgium have supported the view that no State is under a general obligation to accept more than a three-mile limit of territorial waters.

Last month Iceland announced a general extension of her territorial waters from three to four miles and the enclosure of a number of bays, including the great Bay of Faxa, by the use of the "base line" method of reckoning by which the limit is measured from a line drawn from projecting headlands.

The decision is strongly contested by Britain in the interest of the British East Coast trawling, whose fishing opportunities are seriously curtailed in consequence.

Yesterday's note said Britain "feels obliged to place on record that they reserve the right to claim compensation from the Icelandic Government for any interference with British fishing vessels in waters which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, are high seas."

UNILATERAL DECISION

It repeated an earlier expression of regret that the new fishing limits had been decided unilaterally by the Icelandic Government and not through negotiation. It also denied that the contacts between the Icelandic Minister of Industry, Mr. Olafur Thors, and British officials in London last January amounted to consultations.

The British note said Mr. Thors gave no details as to the contents of the proposed regulations.

The note repeated the view that the points adopted for delimiting Icelandic waters contrary to the principles approved by the International Court of Justice. It also rejected the claim to a four-mile limit and stated that Britain "observes that the Icelandic Government are unable to quote any authority from the recent judgment of the International Court of Justice in support of the claim to be able unilaterally to extend the limit of territorial waters."

The judgment referred to was delivered in the Anglo-Norwegian fisheries dispute case, when the court admitted Norway's claim to use the base line method of delimiting territorial waters along her coast line.—Reuter.

Ships Still Isolated

Liverpool, June 19.
Divers are groping today to fasten slings round three lock gates which are still blocking Mersey Lock, a link with the Mersey.

Twenty ships are still isolated in four docks following Monday's collision between the cargo ship Overton and a pair of lock gates. One gate has been raised.—Reuter.

Reds Hold "Inquest" On Party's Failure

Paris, June 19.
The Politburo of the French Communist Party, in its most severe post-war self-criticism, admitted today to "opportunistic and sectarian deviation."

A French Communist member, M. Etienne Fajon, made this admission during an "inquest" held by the Party's Central Committee on the recent failure to provoke nation-wide strikes in protest against the arrest of the Acting Party leader, M. Jacques Duclos.

Political quarters said that M. Fajon's statement, published in today's issue of the Party organ, Humanite, indicated that the unsuccessful "direct action" campaign had been abandoned and that the Party was returning to its former tactics of gaining the widest possible support by means of "peace propaganda."

The "direct action" campaign was launched last month by a Politburo member, M. Francois Billoux, who said that "peace propaganda was no longer sufficient."

M. Fajon told the Central Committee that the Party wanted the widest possible coalition "in the fight for peace" and that M. Billoux's approach, for which the whole Politburo had to take the blame, was "insufficiently clear and incomplete."

LED ASTRAY

Describing this as "sectarian deviation," M. Fajon said: "A deep current is tending to lead the Party astray from its true road. The responsibility for this falls in the first place on the Politburo."

M. Fajon also extended his criticism to the Central Committee, whose members were doing too little to eliminate such weaknesses as "the loss of votes in certain elections," the decline of numbers in certain Party federations and the hardy satisfactory circulation of Communist newspapers.

Some political observers believed that M. Fajon's statement indicated disagreement among French Communist Party chiefs.—Reuter.

Objection To Privileges

Ottawa, June 19.
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association today protested to the Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, against granting Japan any special tariff privileges.

The CMA said that its brief to the Government was prompted by statements by the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary that his country would seek a most favoured nation agreement with Canada.—United Press.



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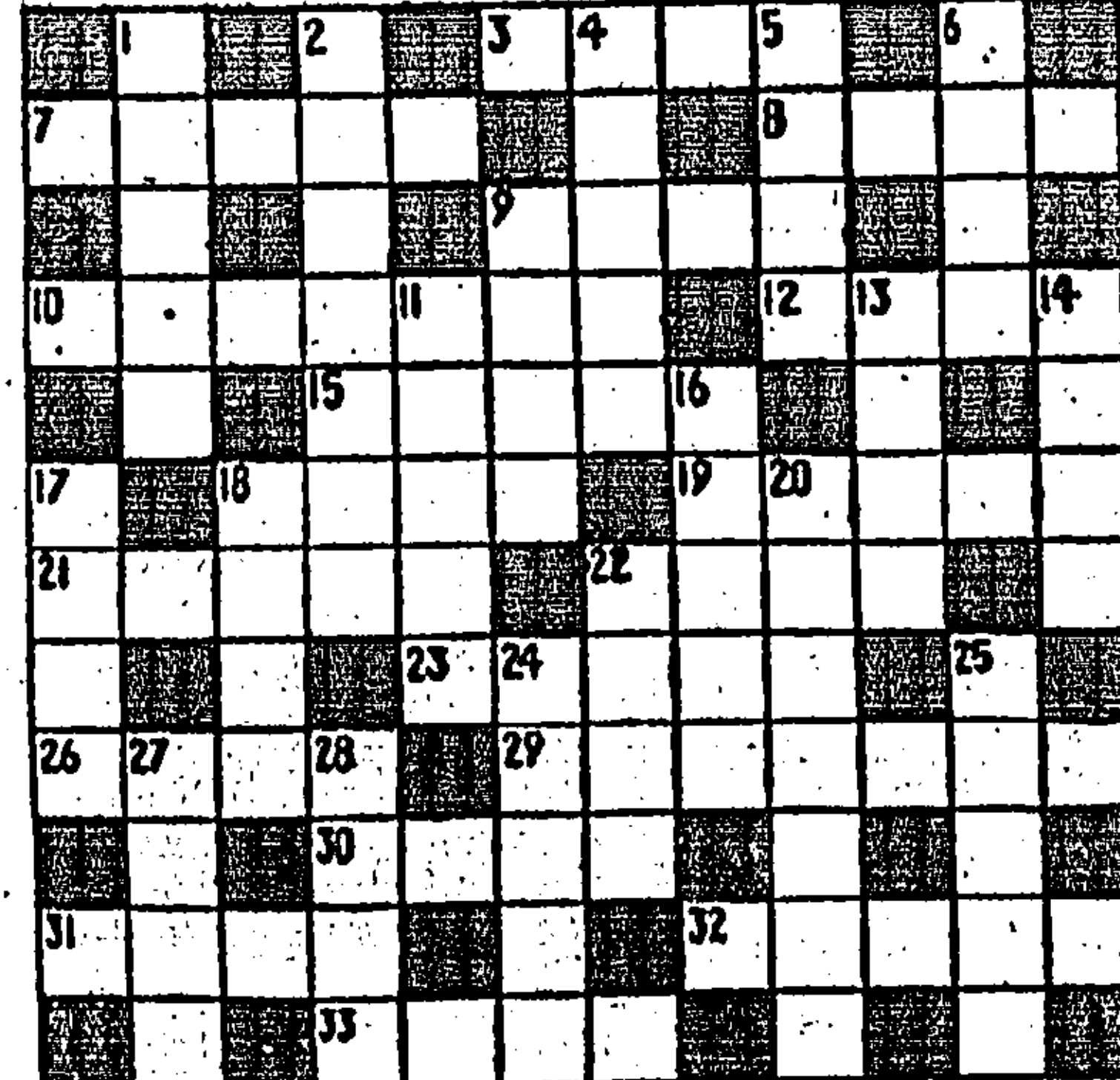
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- ACROSS**
- 3 Egg on (4)
 - 7 Margin (5)
 - 8 Strong desire (4)
 - 9 Principal (4)
 - 10 Speak imperfectly (7)
 - 12 Jug (4)
 - 13 Clot (4)
 - 14 Asterisk (4)
 - 15 Vassal (5)
 - 21 Reimbursed (5)
 - 22 Outer covering (4)
 - 23 Reviles (5)
 - 24 Moist (4)
 - 25 Assailed (7)
 - 30 Burden (4)
 - 31 Stable (5)
 - 32 Seed (5)
 - 33 Track (4)
- DOWN**
- 1 Bunk (5)
 - 2 Stir (7)
 - 4 Equals (5)
 - 5 Discourteous (4)
 - 6 Monster (4)
 - 11 Traffic (5)
 - 13 Wild growth (4)
 - 14 Regretful (4)
 - 16 Best part (5)
 - 17 Jab (4)
 - 18 Slender (4)
 - 20 Place in office (7)
 - 22 Bones (4)
 - 24 Discourage (5)
 - 25 Insignificant (8)
 - 27 Dry (4)
 - 28 Majesty (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:—Across: 1 Pallid, 7 Erin, 9 Serum, 10 Music, 11 Idea, 13 Obliterate, 15 Area, 16 Spot, 19 Representative, 22 Spin, 24 Leuge, 25 Anvil, 26 Bait, 27 Nice, 28 gulf, Down: 2 April, 3 Limit, 4 Derivative, 5 Hostile, 6 Nice, 8 Puder, 12 Amaze, 13 Ours, 14 Intended, 17 Oriel, 18 Grieve, 20 Slang, 21 Novel, 23 Plah.



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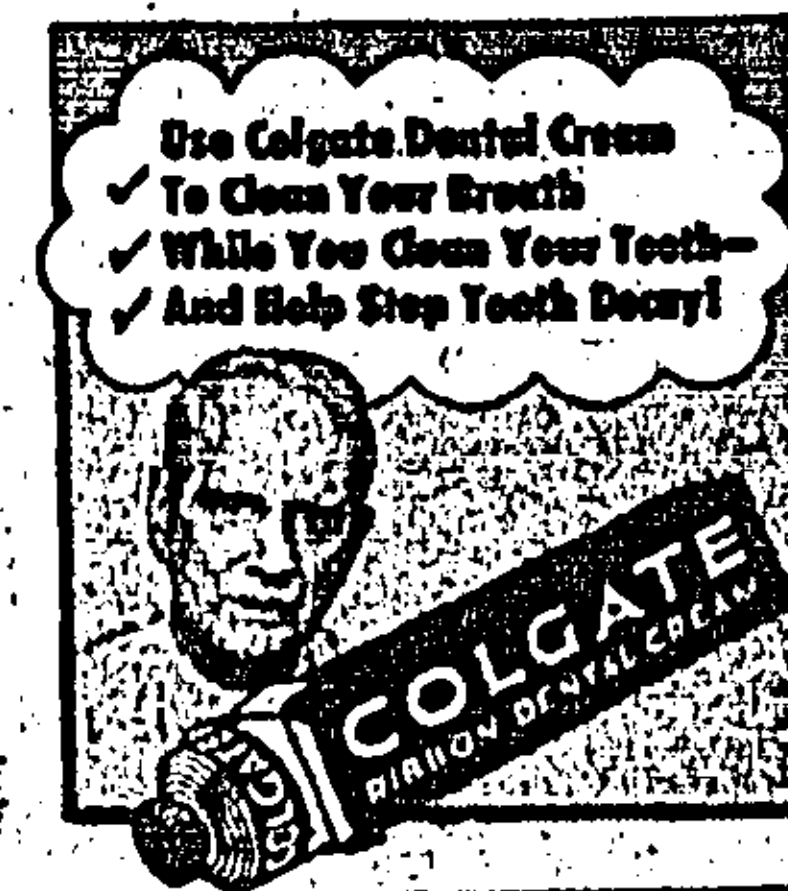
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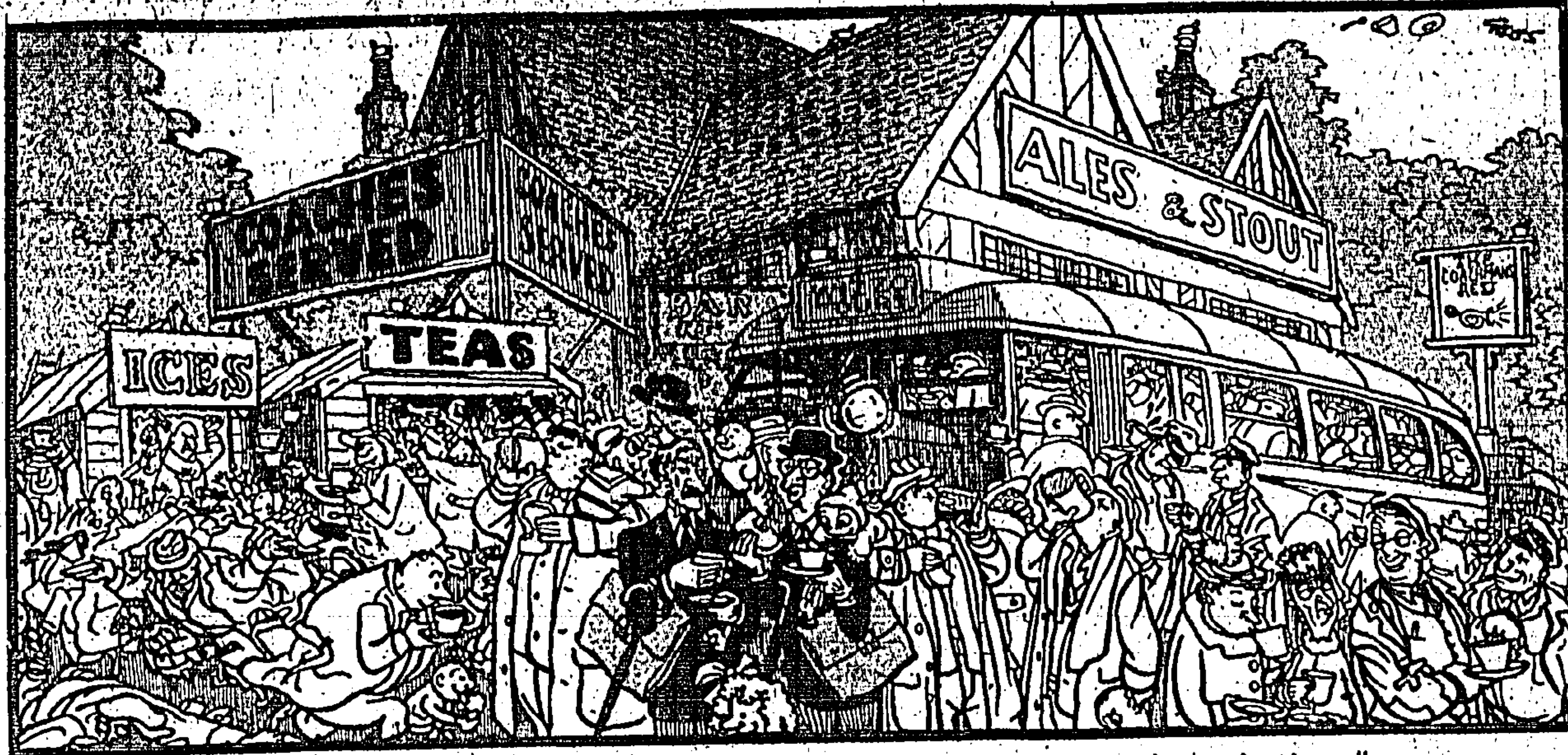
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HOW LONG MUST WE BE THE 'SOFTIES'?

By John Gordon

WHEN the Socialists managed our affairs the Tories used to complain that they were always prepared to bargain away the rights of Britons if it would make foreigners happier. But are the Tories righting those wrongs, now that power has come to them? Not a bit of it.

They have gone into the same game themselves. And gone into it so wholeheartedly that yelps of anguish and anger will surely arise all over the country when people realise what is happening.

Take, for example, that new treaty which gives Western Germany her independence. Consider how it affects Britons personally and financially.

Once it is ratified by Parliament the cost of our troops in Germany, now largely borne by the Germans themselves as the price of defeat in war, will fall upon the British taxpayer.

Our promise

If these troops were brought back to Britain when the Occupation ended, as normally they would be, the cost of maintaining them would be heavy enough to press quite a bit more austere upon us.

But we have promised the Germans that we won't bring them home. We are to keep them in Germany to defend the poor Germans against anyone who may attack them.

Tough not at the expense of the dear Germans. Oh no! They're future point blank to make any contribution to the cost whatever.

So British taxpayers, whose lives have already been so sadly wrecked by the cost of keeping the Germans from enslaving us, are now to be depressed into deeper financial misery, in order that no one shall enslave the Germans.

What a monstrous piece of iniquity!

Pay in dollars

BUT that is not all. Our plight is made infinitely worse by the fact that we shall have to pay the bill in dollars—not sterling.

And £180 million in dollars every year—which is about what the cost is likely to be—is going to take a deal of finding.

A fine bill, that, to face, isn't it? But it is not the only bill that is to be presented under this new policy of entangling Britain in the brambles of the Continent.

Just in case the Germans in their old familiar way should feel inclined, once their war factories are running again, to point their guns at us instead of the Russians, they are not to be permitted for the present to make long-range missiles, mines, warships, military aeroplanes or atomic, chemical and biological weapons. These are to be given to them.

The United States will bear most of the cost, in theory. But you may be sure that some day a part of that bill will come in our direction, in one form or another.

One way we will certainly pay for it will be in unemployment.

For while British workshops busy on armament orders will be unable to produce goods to earn us desperately needed money in foreign markets, the workshops of Germany, unburdened with rearmament work, will be humming merrily on the production of goods that will grab a very big slice of our foreign markets from us.

Lucky Germans

IT'S certainly lucky to be a German these days. But not quite so lucky to be a German there is even worse trouble piling up for you.

The West German Government in 1949 imposed a levy of 30 percent of the assets on all firms operating in Germany, including British-owned ones.

It was decreed that payment should be spread over a number of years with six percent interest added.

While the Occupation was on, the British, French, and American firms managed to get exempted from the levy until 1952. Last week we were graciously granted a further exemption until 1955.

British negotiators tell me there is high hope in their

hearts that by the time 1955 comes British firms may escape the levy altogether.

I prophesy that time will prove them to be a little too optimistic about the extent of the Germans' love of us.

If they can truly to form the Germans are more likely to squeeze us to the last squeak.

And what an opportunity this levy gives to a free Germany, eager to get its finances straight and recoup its war losses.

For it gives the Germans the right, as soon as they consider the time safe and opportune, to carry out an act of confiscation almost as complete as that from which we have just suffered so grievously in China and Abadan.

Who decides?

IT is bad enough to take a smack in the face like that from former allies in war. But it is intolerable that we should be expected to accept it meekly from an ex-enemy who put our lives in the direst peril, and as a war policy spread torture chambers, crematorium incinerators, and concentration camps across Europe.

How do such fantastic agreements come to be planned upon us?

Who decides that we are to be the softies of the world, swallowing whatever medicine

is poured out for us; accepting without a murmur every burden, every indignity, that some other nation cooks up for us?

It's time we knew. And time we put some other and better ideas into his head.

Finance, important though it is, is not the only feature of this trouble-promising treaty that should concern Britons.

There should be a fuller understanding of the personal difficulties—perhaps even perils—it holds for our troops, their wives and their families in Germany.

U.S. privileges

HITHERTO as Occupation troops they could not be tried in German courts for crimes or offences. Now as troops stationed in Germany for the defence of Germany the treaty takes that right from them.

For all offences—as distinct from crimes—they will be tried in German courts by Germans after the treaty becomes effective.

Yet what do we do in Britain? We have a large force of United States troops stationed here. They form a strategic outpost of America.

We have consented, of course, to their being here. But we never asked for them, has the Germans asked that our troops shall be stationed in Germany.

JUST HOW MAD WAS 'MAD' MIKE CALVERT?

By FRANK MacGARRY

HOW mad was Mad Mike Calvert? In "Prisoners of Hope," just published, Lieut. Colonel James Michael Calvert sets out to tell the great story of General Orde Wingate's Burma campaign of 1944 "objectively and dispassionately."

He admits failure. He says: "It did not come easy, so I have told it personally as a story, I saw."

Consequently it is the personality of "Mad Mike" that breaks through on nearly every page. For he is not a dispassionate man.

Wingate wanted endurance. Calvert proves he had it over and over again. He outlines the philosophy he drove home to his men—as a thing proved.

HE PUT HIS FAITH IN WILLPOWER

"The European soldier, as of old, can shake off the shackles of his civilised neurosis and inhibitions and live, and fight as hard as any Asiatic, and, because of his intrinsic sounder constitution and basic health, due to good feeding, better the Asiatic in overcoming hard conditions."

"Most Europeans do not know what their bodies can stand: it is the mind and the willpower which so often give way first. Most soldiers never realised they could do the things they did and hardly believe it now."

Wingate wanted foresight. Calvert showed it in the way he made it plain to the Burmese he was there to stay.

"Passing through on my white pony, Jean, followed by my aides and escorts, I benignly acknowledged the obeisances of the villagers in true nineteenth-century fashion."

"I liked the exercise, and I wanted to give the impression of calmness and security so that they would know who were the real conquerors, and therefore whom it was best to support and to give information."

HE KNEW BETTER THAN HIS COMPASS

In Burma, Gurkha, and Urdu they were told that independence would be granted to them when they had proved they were capable of enjoying it, and would not relapse into territorial strife. "I also, as usual, exempted them from all taxes."

Wingate said: "You must be unprepared to your friends. Mad Mike ambushed the Japs bloody many times. He exterminated them who he never ambushed himself."

"My compass had a bubble in it. The result was that when I set off from A to B sometimes the bubble made us veer one way, sometimes another, but over a distance the variations would compensate each other and we would arrive unscathed."

"I was never ambushed.... We veered gaily to and fro under the influence of Archibald my bubble."

MAD? PERHAPS — RECKLESS BY DESIGN

CALVERT was crazy—maybe. His Chinese allies thought so that time he routed a Jap attack single-handed—firing his Bren until the ammo had gone and the barrel was red hot. The Chinese, he says, "surrounded me laughing and patted me on the back, and thought that I was absolutely crazy."

But mad? A calculated recklessness perhaps. Says fellow fighter, author Peter Fleming, in the introduction:—

"Perhaps, like most brave men, he had a streak of recklessness in him! But, although the methods by which he assessed risks are not always the obvious ones, I would say his assessments were sound."

"It may well be that it is his sense of honour which has earned him the aura of lunacy."

A KOREAN MONK TO WATCH

By Ralph Walling

Pusan

IN the shadow of Syngman Rhee, the bowed elderly President of South Korea, there stands today the figure of a fortune-telling former Korean monk who may yet help frame his country's future.

He is Paik Sung Wook, described by some as one of Syngman Rhee's closest advisers.

Paik Sung Wook acknowledges only that he is an intimate friend of Rhee. He modestly disclaims his eligibility for the role of a Korean Rasputin.

Nevertheless he gains entry to visit the President "at any time," even during a political or personal crisis. He is 57, or 20 years younger than Rhee, was the first met in Changchun in 1919 during the President's 30-year exile and did not meet again until Japanese rule ended in 1945.

He belongs to the small group around Rhee today who were not in exile themselves. He looks plump and prosperous in a well-cut brown European suit and natteried tie. His office is downtown, opposite the American Embassy and next door to the headquarters of Rhee's chief Opposition Party.

He preserves the close-cropped hair which once marked him as a monk, and still assumes the ways of the great philosopher, mystic and prophet which he purported to be then.

As a student in Germany he studied philosophy from 1921 to 1925. Later, after three years of teaching at the Seoul Buddhist college, he entered a monastery high up in the Daejeon Mountains near Wonsan, north of Pusan 38.

He stayed there ten years "working out," he says "how to apply Kant and Engels to the teachings of Buddha." That peculiar study in seclusion makes him today an eloquent and forceful talker in defence of Rhee's actions.

It also makes him sufficiently interested in politics to declare "If Rhee should die, somebody—I don't say myself—must continue to enlighten the people."

Finally it makes him an associate of Dr. An Ho Sung, a student in Hitlerite Germany who brought back to South Korea the idea of the existing Nazi-style Youth Movement.

Paik Sung Wook spent the last war years in Seoul under the eyes of the Japanese but free from their persecution "perhaps because I'd been a monk so long."

Early in 1950, two years after Rhee became President, he was home Minister. He proposed three months ahead the Communist crossing of Parallel 38. Soon afterwards he "dropped out of the political limelight."

Recently he was appointed by Syngman Rhee to run Korea's Government-controlled gold and tungsten interests. His authority is not vested in any high office. But his power in the country is very real.



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20 WORDS \$4.00

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10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,

Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25

cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS

10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS

RAY.—Edward Henry. Died peace-

fully at his residence, 8 Mac-

donnell Road, yesterday evening.

June 19, 1952, aged 77. The

funeral passes the Monument at

1.30 p.m. tomorrow, July 21,

1952. No flowers by request.

TUITION GIVEN

BALLOON DANCING — is your

social asset? So popular. "New

way" way to learn. Apply now:

Fung Wong, 69, Wongsing Road.

WANTED TO BUY

REQUIRED for immediate delivery

from Hong Kong stocks 50 or more

new trucks, any capacity, also tow

rollers and road surfacing equip-

ment. Please send offers to Box 40,

China Mail.

MUSICAL

NEW and reconstructed piano by

well-known makers, fully tropicalized,

price reasonable. Also fresh stocks

of records, strings, harmonicas, mis-

tical boxes, accordions, boys' musical

saws, metronomes, record changers,

pads, mutes, mouthpieces and all

kinds of instruments. Obtainable at

King's Music Co. Telephone 30439.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees For

DARKE/VILHELMSEN LINE

M.S. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co.'s godown where it will be at

consignees risk and subject to the

wharf's terms and conditions of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the godowns for examination by

Consignees and the Company's sur-

veyor on or before the 22nd July,

at 10 a.m. on the 22nd June, 1952.

To comply with the General Bond-

ed Warehouse Regulations, con-

signees must have a Revenue Officer

in attendance when damaged sub-

stantial goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undischarged after the 26th June, 1952,

will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signer on or before the 26th June,

1952, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

DOWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M.S. "FELEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will

be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &

Douglas at 10.15 a.m. on June 20

and 21, 1952, and con-

signees are requested to have their

representatives present during the

survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hong Kong, June 19, 1952.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

Space for commercial

advertising should be

booked not later than

noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL, 48 hours

before date of publication.

Special Announcements

and Classified Advertis-

ments as usual.

Bangkok "Getting Tough" With Chinese Minority

Bangkok, June 20

The attitude of the present Phibun Government towards the large Chinese minority in Thailand is believed to be toughening with the recent arrest of seven prominent Chinese merchants and the seizure of three Chinese radio transmitters linking Bangkok with Hongkong.

The merchants were arrested for their alleged connection with opium smuggling and for "commercial racketeering."

The seized radio stations maintained commercial connection with Hongkong. This link between the Chinese townships of Bangkok and their Hongkong brethren is traditional and has had considerable effect on Bangkok commerce, governing currency exchange rates, gold and commodity prices.

The radio stations are also symbols of the Chinese commercial empire which extends throughout Southeast Asia and which recognises no frontiers. Bangkok is one of the most important strongholds in this empire and the Thais resent it.

The Chinese undoubtedly have a stranglehold over the commerce of Thailand. Observers here consider it doubtful whether anything short of a major pogrom could shake their hold on the business life of this country, which is largely the creation of the Chinese.

Of the 18,000,000 inhabitants of Thailand, between three and four million are Chinese who have steadfastly refused to be absorbed into their country of adoption. Their devotion to their homeland and the customs of their fathers is expressed not only through the habits of their daily lives but also through scores of associations dedicated to keep alive their connections with China.

Up to about a generation ago Chinese entered Thailand freely. They could marry Thai women and many were given noble rank for acts of charity and their services to commerce. There are indeed few Thais today who have not got some Chinese blood.

After the Chinese Revolution of 1911 immigrants began to

bring wives with them and tended to remain apart from the Thais. A gulf grew up between the two peoples which widened after 1932, when the absolute monarchy in Thailand was abolished.

The Chinese became the chief target of the new Thai nationalism and during the Japanese war they were made aliens in a country which many of them had come to regard as their only home.

Under persistent pressure the Chinese have proudly retained their own customs, their own language, clothes, schools and so on. Observers here believe that the majority of Chinese in Thailand are not Communist-inclined. Many Chinese merchants who have been pressed for increased remittances lest their families in China be persecuted openly by their disappearance of the Communist regime, which has violated the link between overseas Chinese and the homeland.—Reuter.

PRISON TERMS FOR WOMEN

Naples, June 19.

Three women, said to belong to the Italian Communist Party, were today sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for "attempting to incite demonstrations" against General Matthew B. Ridgway during his visit to Naples two days ago. Two of the sentences were suspended and the women set free. The third accused, alleged to have a criminal record, was sent to prison.—Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Taking The Long View

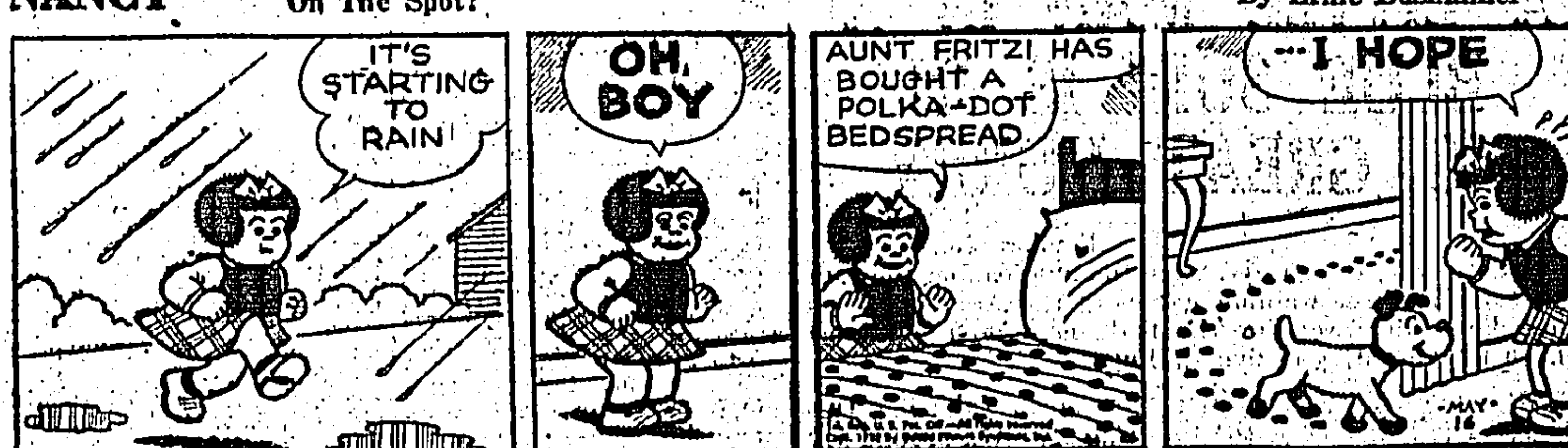
By Milk



NANCY

On The Spot?

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E.A. COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	25th May	30th June
"CARTHAGE"	26th June	15th July
"CORFU"	24th July	25th August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

Due London

4th July

1st August

1st September

25th August

25th September

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards

Arrives

From

"BOUDAN"

27th June

U. K. Continent, via Straits

Homewards

Leaving

For

"SOMALI"

27th June

U.K. & Continent, via Straits, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk.

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger Accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"

due 25th June

sails 27th June

from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta

"WARORA"

due 27th June

sails 29th June

from Japan for Singapore & Calcutta

"SANGOLA"

due 1st July

sails 2nd July

from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta

P. & O. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"

due 1st July

sails 3rd July

from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & P. Gulf

"UMARIA"

due 14th July

sails 16th July

from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLOBE"

due 25th June

from Australia via Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"HIE HAREM"	June 24	June 30
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	June 26	July 1
"HIE HAREM"	June 28	July 3
"MEKONG"	July 1	July 11

"MONKAY" June 30 July 1 N. Africa & Europe
 "LA MARSEILLAISE" July 11 July 18 Marseille via Saigon
 "HIE HAREM" July 20 July 27 N. Africa & Europe
 "MEKONG" Aug. 8 Aug. 10 N. Africa & Europe

For Passenger and Freight.
 Freight for Saigon, Alexandria, Tunis, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam & all Mediterranean ports via Marseilles and West Africa by Transshipment. Madagascar by transshipment in Saigon or Djibouti.
 Subject to Change Without Notice.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 58, Hongkong
 Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 26651 (3 lines).

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast cargo and passengers service refrigeration space available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Burma and East Coast Indian Ports.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives June 22 from Singapore.
 Sails June 23 for Japan.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives June 30 from Manila.
 Sails July 1 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

M.S. "STAR BETELGEUSE"

Loading June 24
 Sailing June 25 for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Basrah & Bahrain.

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
 Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Prices Of Jap Goods Up In PI

Manila, June 19.
 The uncertainty in commercial relations between the Philippines and Japan, due to antagonism of Opposition Nationalist Senators to the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty, is being reflected in an upswing in the quotations of some Japanese goods here.

It was reported that prices of construction materials from Japan and other steel products, including structural items, are moving upwards as there is little hope of additional imports to replenish the dwindling stocks.

Trade intercourse between Japan and the Philippines permitting such importations will terminate on June 30 due to the non-ratification of the Japanese treaty.

The trade agreement with the former S.C.A.P. expired on April 28 with the coming into force of the peace pact. It was extended until June 30.

The Philippines has been depending heavily on Japanese steel and construction items for the past few months due to the difficulty of obtaining them from the U.S. which is currently giving priority to her armaments programme. — France-Press.

Copra Quotation

New York, June 19.
 Copra was quoted today at \$142.50 per short ton, nominal. Coconut oil was quoted at 94 cents a pound, nominal. — United Press.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN N.Y.

New York, June 19.	
Canada (official)	US\$1.051
England (official)	257 bid/250 asked
France (official)	27 1/2
30-day futures	27 1/2
90-day futures	27 1/2
Australia	22 1/2
New Zealand	27 1/2
South Africa	27 1/2
Belgium	319 1/2
Denmark	146 1/2
Sweden	302 1/2-9/10
West Germany	420
Holland	2030
Italy	2010
Norway	1403
Portugal	9370
Spain	3200
Switzerland	4033
Switzerland	3210

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt	228 1/2
Iran	331 1/2
Turkey	337 1/2

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina	6040
Brazil	6000
Bolivia	6005
Colombia	4025
Cuba	1100
Chile	1100
Peru	6035
Uruguay	3705
Venezuela	3705

FAR EAST

India	3000
China	3030
Hongkong	1705
Indonesia	3015
Singapore	3205
Japan	300 yen to US\$1

JAPANESE BONDS

London, June 19.	
Japanese bonds	
"A" (4s. of 1899)	80
"B" (4s. of 1910)	07
"C" (4s. of 1907)	119 1/2
"D" (5s. of 1934)	89 1/2
"E" (5 1/2s. of 1934)	180 1/2
Consols	105 1/2

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
Newspaper Criticism Of Mr. Lyttelton

Not Enough Being Done In The Sterling Area

London, June 13.

An editorial in the influential Financial Times, giving wholehearted support for the development of Empire resources, has prompted criticism of the Colonial Secretary, Mr Lyttelton, and the President of the Board of Trade, Mr Thorneycroft, from the Empire-conscious Daily Express.

The Express commends the Financial Times for "a closely reasoned leading article" which insists that the only way to permanent British recovery is by the extensive development of the Colonies and by the integration of inter-Imperial trade.

Then, discussing the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, the Express editorial says the occupants of those jobs—Mr Lyttelton and Mr Thorneycroft—have much in common. "Both talk vaguely and platitudinously about the Empire. Neither of them ever makes the slightest effort to bring its glories into being."

"Mr Lyttelton is the big disappointment, for much was expected of him. It was believed he held the Imperial faith. In contrast, little was expected of Mr Thorneycroft. But, in fact, Mr Thorneycroft gives less than little. Not only does he do nothing to advance the Empire cause, he does much to impede it."

The Express refers to Mr Thorneycroft's most recent statement on G.A.T.T. (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) — "the international agreement which chooses and stifles Imperial trade."

"Mr Thorneycroft hints that Britain may quit G.A.T.T. But when? He tells the Commons that an escape from G.A.T.T. cannot even be considered till after the summer recess. Why ever not? Must Empire trade perish while Mr Thorneycroft cogitates?"

"The Financial Times concentrated most of its editorial on the expansion of raw materials production in the Empire. It said the possibilities of greater production were, of course, not unknown. Nor would the difficulties which had prevented their realization melt away before a conference. At the very best, decisions taken now would take years, not months, to fructify."

URGENT MATTER

"What an Empire conference could do, however, and what should be done even without a conference, is to publicise the implications of concentrating on production in the Sterling Area."

"One thing is certain. The longer these schemes take to mature the greater is the damage that some crisis will intervene before they can make a significant difference. What is needed is a much greater sense of urgency in hastening them forward."

The Financial Times added that the search for new sources of raw materials should not be inhibited. There were several outstanding materials to which attention could and should be directed straight away.

COULD BE EXPANDED

"What are the resources of the Commonwealth?" asked the Financial Times. And it went on to list copper in Northern Rhodesia, lead and zinc in Australia, tin in Malaya.

"In each of these countries production could be expanded with the necessary investment. Though often the investment needed is indirect rather than direct—on coal in the Rhodesias, transport facilities in Australia, and on stability followed by prospecting in Malaya."

"Besides this, however, there are lead and zinc in Nigeria, bauxite to be turned into aluminium on the Gold Coast, and more bauxite in Jamaica and Malaya as well."

"Production in all these places could be expanded or hastened if the necessary equipment were made available," the Financial Times said.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

"Expenditure within Colonial development plans must be related to the long-term needs of each territory but the Government continues to emphasise to all Colonial Governments the importance of devoting particular attention to economic development at the present time," said Mr Harry Hopkins, Minister of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons yesterday.

He had been asked by Mr Thomas Reid, Lab., Exeter, 14, "In view of the urgent need for wealth-producing schemes in the Colonies" he would depart from the present practice of spending, under the 10-year development plans, only about as much on economic development as on social services.

Mr Reid also asked what wealth-producing schemes had been sanctioned in the Colonies as a result of the work of the Colonial Primary Products Committee, apart from those undertaken by the Colonial Development and Overseas Food Corporations.

Mr Hopkinson replied: "The purpose of the Committee was to review the possibilities of increasing Colonial production in the light of present and prospective world needs. Their reports provided, as was intended, a useful background-against which specific schemes of development could be planned both by Colonial Governments and by private enterprise."

NO SURPLUS MEAT

The Minister added that it was not possible to say which of the various schemes started since the Committee reported, resulted from the Committee's work.

Answering another question about the possibility of the United Kingdom obtaining appreciable supplies of meat from Colonial territories, Mr Hopkinson said that apart from a little canned beef from East Africa and some mutton from the Falkland Islands, there was no surplus meat available from the territories.

"In most territories there is a large and growing demand for meat which is at present unsatisfied. Imports of carcasses meat from many parts of Africa would in any case be impossible owing to the risk of infecting our own livestock with rinderpest."

Asked about a possible expansion of maize growing in the Colonies, Mr Hopkinson said maize was almost entirely a peasant crop and more exciting in its soil and climatic needs than other crops. While conditions were suitable, however, cultivation was being encouraged, primarily to meet local needs.

"Development of a suitable hybrid maize would increase production but apart from that any large expansion could only be at the expense of other crops," he said.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$187,540.30. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS	
HSBC Bank	1375 1380 10 @ 1380
INSURANCES	
Union	737 1/2
SHIPPING	
Asia Nav.	1.52 1/2

DOCKS, ETC.

HSBC	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2

LAND, ETC.

HSBC	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2

UTILITIES

HSBC	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2

COTTONS

HSBC	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

HSBC	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2

Exchange Rates

HSBC	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2
Wharfedale	10 1/2

Budget Deficit In U.S.

LESS THAN THE ESTIMATE

Washington, June 19.

The Government will wind up its year two to three billion dollars better off than it expected. But it will still be deep in the red.

Government experts, speaking privately, said today that the deficit—the amount by which the Government overpays its income—is likely to be less than \$4 billion when the fiscal year ends on June 30. It might be as low as \$1-1/3 billion.

President Truman, in his budget message last January, estimated the Government's deficit would be \$8,200,000,000.

The President estimated total spending would jump 50 per cent above last year due to a huge expansion in rearmament the U.S. and friendly foreign countries. But the military expansion has not taken place on that scale.

Officials now say that spending will fall at least \$3 1/2 billion, and possibly more, than the \$14,400,000,000 spending estimate.

TAXES UP

Whatever its effect on Western defenses, this fall will much more than compensate for a decline in tax revenues below the expected total.

Taxes are up—but they may fall some \$1 1/2 billion dollars short of the \$82,700,000,000 Mr Truman budgeted.

On the spending side, slower-than-expected military deliveries are likely to continue and to keep outlays for the year beginning July 1 below the \$85,400,000,000 level aimed at by the President. Congress may reduce that further by cutting appropriations.

In any case, prospects are that the Government's deficit for fiscal 1953 will be scaled down substantially from Mr Truman's \$14,400,000,000 forecast.—Associated Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, June 19.

The tin market was steady this morning, though turnover was only moderate, totalling 35 tons, of which 10 tons were for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	80 1/2
Spot tin, sellers	80 1/2
Business done at	80 1/2
Three-months tin, buyers	80 1/2
Three-months tin, sellers	80 1/2
Business done at	80 1/2
Settlement	80 1/2

New York Sugar Futures

New York, June 19.

World sugar futures closed today 3 to 5 higher with sales totalling 530 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed 3 higher to 2 lower with sales totalling 394 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)	4 1/2 asked
July	4 1/2
September	4 1/2
November	4 1/2
Contract No. 6	4 1/2
July	4 1/2
September	4 1/2
November	4 1/2
Spot	4 1/2

Royal Intercolonial Lines

SAILINGS	To
"EASTWAY"	June 23 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	June 24 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 1 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 8 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 15 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 22 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 29 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 5 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 12 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 19 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 26 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 2 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 9 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 16 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 23 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 30 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 7 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 14 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 21 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 28 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 4 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 11 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 18 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 25 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 2 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 9 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 16 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 23 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 30 Singapore, Delawan, Deli, Penang & Japan

General Agents

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE	From
"EASTWAY"	June 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	June 24 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 1 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 8 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 15 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 22 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 29 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 5 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 12 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 19 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 26 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 2 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 9 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 16 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 30 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 7 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 14 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 21 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 28 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 4 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 11 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 18 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 25 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 2 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 9 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 16 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 30 Japan

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE	From
"EASTWAY"	June 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	June 24 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 1 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 8 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 15 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 22 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 29 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 5 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 12 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 19 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 26 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 2 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 9 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 16 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 30 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 7 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 14 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 21 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 28 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 4 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 11 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 18 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 25 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 2 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 9 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 16 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	December 30 Japan

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE	From
"EASTWAY"	June 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	June 24 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 1 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 8 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 15 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 22 Japan
"TUPANAS"	July 29 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 5 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 12 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 19 Japan
"TUPANAS"	August 26 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 2 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 9 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 16 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 23 Japan
"TUPANAS"	September 30 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 7 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 14 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 21 Japan
"TUPANAS"	October 28 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 4 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 11 Japan
"TUPANAS"	November 18 Japan

